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Dispatches

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GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY OF WORLD; 3,000,000 FIGHTING

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 1.—"The greatest battle in the history of the world" was the war office's description in a statement issued today, of the conflict raging on the Russo-German and Russo-Austrian frontiers.

Upwards of 3,000,000 men, said the war office, are engaged in actual fighting. Every branch of all three countries' services is represented.

The tide of battle ebbs and flows. No decisive result is yet in sight, but such a result, it was said, cannot be long delayed.

As a result of a concentration of forces between Lublin and Grubieszow, sixty miles, the struggle was said to be almost hand to hand.

Berlin Said to Be In Panic.

The Hague, Sept. 1.—Arrivals here from Berlin today said the panic in the former city was increasing at reports of the Russians' advance in East Prussia.

The government version, it was stated, is that the situation is well in hand and that no danger exists of the loss by the German forces of the Vistula fortifications. Refugees, who are pouring into the kaiser's capital were quoted as asserting, however, that the invasion thus far has been practically unchecked.

The kaiser was said to have gone in person for the eastern front to take charge of the situation and the eastward trend of German troop movements was declared to prove conclusively that the emergency was serious. That there would have to be heavy withdrawals of soldiers from the western frontier to meet the Russians was generally predicted.

More Germans were said to be leaving daily for Scandinavia.

There was no confirmation of the report that the German crown prince's family had taken refuge here and it was not generally believed.

FIGHTING HARDEST OF THE CAMPAIGN; LOSSES ENORMOUS

(By William Philip Sims.)

Paris, Sept. 1.—Denying reports of a Russian retreat in East Prussia, the war office here admitted this evening that the fighting was the hardest of the campaign thus far.

The fighting was the most ferocious yet known. The losses on both sides were enormous.

The Russian retreat was denied. The German advance was progressing, though the entire Russian army was retreating. The czar's troops were retreating in a day's march of the Russian provincial capital.

The Austrians who invaded Russian Poland, continued the war office, "have been repulsed with enormous losses and are falling back."

"The Russian cavalry has covered its retreat with glory. During the Austrian retreat it surrounded one entire regiment, forcing it to surrender bodily."

"As a result of general engagements from August 26 to 30, we took 17,000 prisoners and captured 150 Austrian and German guns."

"Austria has now opposing it the second and third Russian armies, totalling 1,900,000 men. It will be unable to withstand the charges of our infantry and cossacks."

Some of the entries for the men's singles are as follows: K. Moore, Newland, and O. Gungrich, byer; Crawford and Richardson; Hoffmann vs. Hamilton; Rogers vs. Paine; B. Moore vs. Heeson; Callahan vs. Cox; Flo vs. Byrd; Thielson vs. Gravelly; Laver vs. Willis; Gabrielson vs. Wallace; Bishop vs. Bonham; Butler, Stewart, and Bond, byer. These matches must be finished by Thursday evening.

The men's doubles are as follows: Gungrich and Tallman, byer; Stewart and Flo vs. Callahan and Richardson; Bond and (partner) vs. Crawford and (partner); Laves and Gravelly vs. Newland and (partner); Hofer and Young vs. Bishop and Wallace; Moore and Butler vs. Bonham and (partner); Byrd and Moore and Gabrielson and Shide, byer.

The drawings for the ladies' singles resulted as follows: Miss Lottie Penn vs. Mrs. Northrup; Mrs. Bush vs. Miss Bagley; Miss Ryder vs. Miss Fording; and Miss Althea Moore, byer.

The committee having in charge the tournament consists of Bob Bonham, Paul Wallace, Chauncey Bishop, and Ralph Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hansen were week-end guests in Albany, where they visited friends.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Wednesday; winds mostly northerly.

Sept. 1.—The weather was fair and clear, with a light breeze from the north.

The temperature was in the 60s and 70s.

The humidity was moderate.

The wind was light and variable.

The clouds were few and light.

The visibility was good.

The moon was visible in the evening.

The stars were visible in the night.

The weather was pleasant.

BELGIANS PLAN TO TAKE AGGRESSIVE-- CAVALRY IS BUSY

Continues Harassing Tactics and Threatens German Communication Lines

AEROGUNS MOUNTED ON ROOFS AT ANTWERP

As Result of Invasion of Their Country, Are Raging in Hatred of Germans

Antwerp, via The Hague, Sept. 1.—Following a conference between King Albert and his staff today, it was believed the Belgians planned to take the aggressive against the Germans immediately.

The Belgian concentration camps were exceedingly active and it was reported that the British at Ostend had been strongly reinforced. That they would cooperate with the Belgians in the field was considered possible.

Belgian cavalry continued its harassing tactics, threatening German lines of communication.

Every precaution has been taken to guard against a German raid on Antwerp. All night all the city lights are extinguished and powerful searchlights on the fortifications constantly sweep the surrounding country in every direction.

Aeroguns are mounted on roofs and in cathedral spires and skilled aviators are held in constant readiness to repel any further attempt at an aerial attack.

As a result of the invasion of their country the Belgians generally are positively rabid in their hatred of everything German.

TERRIFIC DEFEAT OF AUSTRIA'S ARMY

London, Sept. 1.—In the face of persistent Austrian denials, the report still circulated tonight that the Russians had inflicted a terrific defeat upon the Austrians in Galicia.

The wounded were spoken of as running into the tens of thousands. The number of dead was not definitely given but was said to be appalling.

Taken in connection with the Russian claim that Lemberg had been invested, many were inclined to credit the stories, which, however, were without official verification.

STEFANSSON HEADED NORTH WITH DOGS

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 1.—That Vilhjalmur Stefansson is heading straight over the Arctic ice in search of new lands with only two companions and equipped with six dogs, a sled and two rifles, was the information brought out from the Arctic wilds today by the gasoline schooner King and Wingo.

A supporting party accompanied Stefansson 16 days due north on the sea ice and then returned, reaching the shore April 16.

Stefansson set out from Martin Point, east of the Barter river, on March 22. He and his two companions, it was said, expected to be able to subsist on seal meat, like dogs. Their sled was built so as to be readily convertible into a boat for crossing streams of open water in the ice.

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NON-PARTISAN VIEW OF SITUATION

By J. W. T. Mason
(Former London correspondent of the United Press.)

New York, Sept. 1.—With Paris as its center and with a diameter of 30 miles, draw the arc of a circle to the northeast of the French capital, 45 miles from tip to tip.

This arc represents the LaFere-Lacon-Rheims line of fortresses against which the Franco-British allies now have their backs, trying to stem the German rush toward the River Seine.

About 25 miles further to the northeast of Paris, in the general direction of Liege, draw another arc sixty miles from tip to tip.

This arc, passing through St. Quentin, Verdun and Reims, represents the German front line.

Besides this frontal attack, the Germans are engaged in two flanking movements. The line of one army extends west from St. Quentin, passing through Peronne to Amiens. Another army, which has crossed the Meuse

BRITISH COMBINE WITH BELGIANS TO HARASS INVADERS

Stories Current That German Communication Lines Are Broken

PROVISIONS GETTING SCARCE AT THE FRONT

Germans Claim to Be Satisfied With Situation, and So Are the French

London, Sept. 1.—The Germans were concentrating today on an effort to crush the Franco-British allies' left and center.

Developments in the fighting made it evident that German maneuvering in the past ten days has been with a view to surrounding the allies and cutting them off from their base of supplies.

News from the continent was more delayed today than ever at the war office hinted at important information to be made public soon.

One report was that strong British reinforcements had landed in Belgium and that an offensive movement by a combined British and Belgian force was contemplated against the German lines of communication.

Another theory was that the plan was for this combined army to attack the German right from the rear.

Many stories were current to the effect that the German communication lines were breaking down and that there was a scarcity of provisions at the front.

German Advance Continues.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 1.—Germany's advance against the Franco-British allies continues, the war office announced today.

The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss near LaFere, it was stated.

Elsewhere, it was said, operations were satisfactory.

The force under the crown prince was mentioned as uniformly successful.

On the eastern frontier the war office asserted the situation was excellent. The Germans in East Prussia were reported to have been reinforced and to have taken the offensive against the Russians.

Stories that the czar's troops were menacing the line of German fortifications along the Vistula river were ridiculed.

French Are Hopeful.

Paris, Sept. 1.—That both Generals Joffre and French, the French and British field commanders, agreed the German troops' attack was weakening was announced by War Minister Millerand today.

"We are making many sacrifices," said Minister of Interior Malvy, supplementing Millerand's announcement, "and we may have to make more but France will win in the end."

"The nation is passing the supreme crisis. Everything is ready for a long war. The people's spirit is unconquerable."

TURKS MOBILIZES ARMY OF 200,000

Paris, Sept. 1.—That Turkey was about to mobilize 200,000 troops, the army of the First line, so called, was stated in a dispatch received from Constantinople tonight.

PORTLAND HAS DROUGHT.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 1.—Beating all previous dry records by nearly two weeks, today was the 98th day in which no rain has fallen in Portland.

and get between the allies and Paris, the peril will be great.

Getting Into a Trap.

The allies have evaded encircling traps hitherto by desperate fighting and skillful retreats; now they are backing into the most alarming one of all.

Time, however, is working for them. It seems impossible that the Germans can continue much longer to deliver their terrific mass attacks without rest.

Russia's advance in East Prussia is not progressing as rapidly as early indications suggested. For more than a week fighting has been in progress in the marshy lake district about Allenstein. The Germans are getting away slowly, apparently fighting as tenacious a defensive battle as are the allies in France.

Osterode, 50 miles east of Vistula, appears to mark the German front. The field fighting has not indicated that the Russians will have an easy time crossing the Vistula.

SAY THEY CAPTURED 70,000 RUSSIANS IN RECENT BATTLE

Berlin Reports Overwhelming Defeat of Three Russian Army Corps

TWO GENERALS AND 300 OFFICERS IN LOT

Berlin Celebrates Sedan Day; Germans Claim Successes Everywhere

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—An overwhelming Russian defeat was reported in a wireless message received from Berlin at the German embassy here today.

"In one battle," said the message, "three Russian corps were annihilated and 70,000 Russians taken prisoners."

"Among the 70,000 prisoners taken," continued the message, "were two commanding generals, 300 officers and a number of artillery pieces."

"French flanking attempts in the west have been repulsed by General Von Kluge."

"General Von Buelow completely defeated a superior French force near St. Quentin after capturing a battalion of English infantry."

"General Von Hansen also forced back the French near the River at Reims."

"The Duke of Wuertemberg," the message said, "has crossed the Meuse and is advancing upon Aisne."

Anniversary of Sedan.

"The German crown prince is advancing beyond the Meuse after capturing an entire garrison at Montmedy and the fortress."

"The army commanded by General Von Heeringen is in continuous battle with the French in Lorraine."

"Today, Sedan day, was jubilantly celebrated in Berlin because of German victories reported in both the east and west."

"The Brazilian military attaché at Berlin writes that the German victories will not surprise those who have witnessed the maneuvers of the German troops in times of peace. He declared the effect of the heavy Krupp guns was astonishing."

"The London Times correspondent at Amiens reported to his paper as follows: 'The Germans came over us like a flood raised by a storm. During the first month of the war more than 1,000,000 German volunteers came forward.'"

CARDINAL MAFFI IS LEADING FOR POPE

Rome, Sept. 1.—Cardinal Maffi was reported this afternoon to be leading in the balloting for a successor to the late Pope Pius X.

The day's first ballot was taken at 10 a. m., the second immediately afterward and a third was scheduled at 5 p. m.

It was understood that, besides Maffi, Cardinal Merry Del Val was well supported, his friends exerting themselves to prevent an election until after the arrival of Cardinal O'Connell, his strongest supporter.

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FIVE MILLION MEN FACE EACH OTHER IN DEADLY COMBAT

Five million men were at one another's throats today on the Russo-German, Russo-Austrian, Franco-Belgian and Franco-German frontiers.

Three of the five million were engaged in the eastern battle; the western conflict claimed the rest.

It was the goriest struggle the world has seen and it grew more ferocious as it progressed.

Before the German assault, the Franco-British forces were falling back but their line was unbroken.

Four German armies had united in a desperate effort to smash their center and left.

Yet the statement was made in London that the situation was brightening for the allies.

It was presumed this was based on hopes of Russian successes.

Moreover, it was believed strong British reinforcements had landed at Ostend to help the Belgians attack German communication lines and assail their right from the rear.

Generals Joffre and French, the French and British commanders, agreed the fury of the German assaults was weakening.

Joffre also said he did not think the Germans would get nearer than 50 miles of Paris.

At any rate, no plans had been made for transferring the seat of government elsewhere.

Non-combatants, however, were fleeing, the authorities meanwhile preparing to resist a siege, encouraging them to go.

The eastern war was as fierce as the western battles but reports concerning its progress were hopelessly conflicting.

The Russians admitted Germany's resistance in east Prussia was "stiffening," but insisted the czar's troops were beating down all opposition and advancing steadily.

The Germans claimed to have won an overwhelming victory over the invaders.

The Kaiser was said to be in personal charge of the German defense.

The vital question was whether he would have to call so many western troops eastward as to render hopeless his campaign against France.

As the French were fleeing from Paris, Germans were fleeing from Berlin.

It was said the Russians meant to loot and burn the latter city if they took it.

Both Russians and Austrians claimed a tremendous victory in Russian Poland.

In Austrian Galicia the Russians professed to have split the Austrian army, annihilated a corps and invested Lemberg.

The Austrian version that the eastern struggle was as yet undecided was probably nearest to the truth.

Sweden was mobilizing, presumably to attempt recovery of Finland from Russia.

War threatened between Italy and Austria and Italy and Turkey.

The Turks appeared to be preparing to strike at Greece, Serbia or both.

Greece was prepared to fight.

The czar changed St. Petersburg's name from its German form to Russian, Petrograd.

The Japanese seemed to plan to starve out the Germans at Kaio Chan in preference to beating them by direct attack.

The French were on the aggressive along the Lorraine frontier and in the Vosges.

SULTAN PUTS FORCES ON FOOTING FOR WAR

Will Probably Take Active Part Soon, and This Will Draw Greece and Probably Bulgaria Into It.

Rotterdam, Sept. 1.—Though no news had been received of a formal order for a Turkish mobilization, information from German sources today was to the effect that the sultan had been putting his forces on a war footing for some time past and was ready to strike on short notice.

It has been considered certain here since the outbreak of the war that sooner or later the Turks would become involved and even the porte's neutrality proclamation did not shake this belief. Some accounts were that the Greeks would be attacked; some that Serbia would be invaded first.

The point was not material since, if the sultan should strike at Serbia, it was known the Greeks would declare hostilities against the Turks. In any event, it was said, the Ottoman forces would be on Germany's side.

Messages from Belgium said the German losses in France were stupendous, 25,000 being mentioned as having fallen at Cambrai in one day. Of course this figure was unofficial and unconfirmed.

The French and British were also said to have lost frightfully but, fighting defensively, it was understood that their armies had suffered much less seriously than the Kaiser's.

The report persisted that the Austrians had suffered a crushing defeat with horrible losses in Russian Poland. From Austrian sources this was denied, however, and as practically all the most reliable accounts agreed that the struggle along the western Prussian frontier was still undecided, the story was not generally believed.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—War Minister Millerand announced this afternoon that he had called to the colors all French territorial army reservists in northern and northeastern France.

MONOPLANE DROPS BOMB IN CAPITAL NO DAMAGE DONE

Paris, Sept. 1.—A German monoplane appeared over Paris at 6 p. m. today. Soldiers on the fortifications sighted the aviator and gave the alarm.

The Eiffel tower aeroguns were manned and a volley was fired at the airman.

Wheeling, he disappeared to the northward, unhit.

French aviators were also busy.

It was stated unofficially that Lieutenant Caspary had observed the Germans' position from a height of 1,500 meters.

The Germans fired at him and a fragment of a shell, striking his motor, disabled it. Righting his machine, however, Caspary coasted to the ground safely.

As a result of his observations it was said the French were able to checkmate a German offensive movement.

PRESIDENT WILL SEE NEUTRALITY IS MAINTAINED

Washington, Sept. 1.—Speaking before the house marine committee this afternoon, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo declared that if the United States purchased merchant men from Germany, President Wilson could be depended upon to see that America's neutrality proclamation was not violated.

"There is no more punctilious citizen regarding this country's neutrality than President Wilson," said Secretary McAdoo. "I think we can safely trust the president and the proposed shipping board to take no steps in operating ships that would be in violation of neutrality laws."